

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1899.

THE CENSURE OF GEN. MILES.

The rather disgraceful disputes engaged in by the higher officers of the army, bring out the fact that neither Miles, nor Egan, nor Shafter, nor Corbin, are West Pointers. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were West Pointers and avoided bickerings. It is a fair deduction to be made from these facts, that the military education received at West Point does make its graduates better soldiers, and better men in dealing with affairs incidentally connected with military administration. Of course there have been some exceptions to the admirable general conduct of military men. General Miles has always been regarded as an excellent example of what a poor and honest young man can do in making his own fortune. But he seems to lack wise perception in certain directions, and has, it is freely said in Washington, developed a "big head." The patience of the President has been sorely tried.

Regarding the "embalmed beef" controversy, he allowed himself to fall into the most absurd and impracticable of all disputes—a newspaper controversy. Instead of reaching the frauds in the beef contracts in a legitimate way, if there were any frauds, he attempted to correct the evil by exciting the Press. He turned himself into a politician, without comprehending the dangers of political controversies. When asked by the War Commission why he did not make complaint against the contractors in the way a commanding officer should complain, he put himself on his dignity, and said he did not care to make a report to an inferior officer and desired to accumulate evidence against the contractors. His conduct evidently annoyed the President who carries the final responsibility for the conduct of the war. No doubt General Miles has suffered much from the quiet contempt of the West Point officers, who have little respect for an untrained officer, and has been often exasperated at the snubs they quietly gave him. He has also been restless under the rule of a War department governed by a civilian instead of a soldier. The President, who is the Commander in Chief of the Army, should be, under our political system, a civilian, and our experience proves it. The case of Washington is not an exception. The reputation of Grant is that of a soldier and not of a civilian.

The War Investigating Commission censured General Miles for not promptly informing the government of his suspicions regarding the quality of the food supplied to the army. Instead of staunchly supporting the President, he set the people on fire behind him, and then stood off and watched its progress.

THE WAR COMMISSION.

The report of the War Commission becomes a valuable historical document, because it fixes clearly the exact condition of the nation, so far as military affairs are concerned, at the present time. It will save the historians from much labor. But the Jingo Press and the irrepressible find fault with it. It is not "hot" enough. It does not "roast" the Administration.

When cool and impartial men sifted out the statements of the reports and got at the actual condition of things, it found out what every sensible man knew, that Congress, although often asked to do so, persistently refused to reorganize the army in years past, and under the overwhelming pressure of the people went into a fight in the tropics without preparation. Then the people began to be unreasonable, and made the Administration a scape goat.

The report is called, by the journals which did not favor the declaration of war, a "whitewash." So it is, for it is a whitewash of the whole nation, that demanded war, and of Congress that spoke for the people. The people demanded miracles in the way of executive work, and did not get them. The selection of men with great executive power is one of the most difficult problems in the business world. In the administration of military affairs, it is still more difficult to select the men with the best executive force. A man like General Wood, now governor of Santiago, is simply a lucky "find." There is no practical way, excepting by war itself, to test capacity. If officers could be taken out, and tested in time of peace, as guns are tested, their true value might be determined.

The report of the Commission is virtually this—"The nation went to war without preparation, but has come out of it with credit; the campaigns show that there has been no corruption on the financial side of the case, and the fighting material is superb; no embalmed beef has been used, and the suffering of the army in Cuba is mainly due to the fact that only the best

results are to be obtained by experience and practice."

The report of the Commission is a just vindication of the Administration. Much of the failure in the case of the volunteer soldiers was due to inefficient officers, appointed at the request of statesmen and politicians. The Commission, of course, deals very gently with this aspect of the case, because the method of appointments is one virtually approved of by the people. The report is full of the common sense of the situation.

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS.

Debate and negotiation with the Filipinos is closed. The Federal forces are confronted with Anarchists, and savages who have declared for the "extermination without compassion" of the Americans and their allies. When men of the Anglo-Saxon race are confronted with these conditions, they suspend differences of opinion and stand shoulder to shoulder. They did it at Luzon and Cawnpore. They will do it in Manila. There is now no question of "rights." Savagery faces civilization and must, and will, go down before it. There is no alternative. When men in authority openly declare for pillage and massacre, they come out in the open, and must be treated like with beasts or vermin. A proposition to loot the property of men, women and children who are non-combatants, calls for one answer, shot and shell in the interests of peace and good order.

Allowing the Filipinos the largest measure of liberty to defend their "altars and their fires" from American domination, conceding that they have the right to repossess themselves of the lands of their nativity—there can be no concession of any right to burn and massacre.

The issue in the Philippines is at present, not the rights of the Americans and Filipinos, but the issue of "enlightened" warfare, and humanity towards the defenceless.

When the United States drove the Spaniards out of those islands, this event forced obligations upon the Federal government, which involved the maintenance of order, without any regard to the future political condition of the islands. Occupation was justified and must be maintained.

President McKinley expressed the situation clearly in his speech at the Boston banquet: "It is not a good time for the liberator to submit important questions regarding liberty and government to the liberated when they are shooting down their rescuers."

No doubt there is now, and will be a severe test of the patience and humane feelings of our troops. Savage warfare provokes savage reprisals. But there will be none. The Indian fighters, with regular troops, will devise ways of meeting the emergencies, without butchery, or dishonorable warfare.

The President's policy required military inactivity on our part. Avoidance of any conflict, which was the order issued to our forces, was based on the belief that Aguinaldo was honest, and open to reason. Our forces have suspended action, while well informed of the constant preparation for attack by this Filipino chief. It is not surprising that the army and navy commanders were irritated, though they did not openly declare it at the sight of preparations that would, in the end, cost them the loss of lives. But they conduct only subordinate parts of the great movements of America in the Orient. When at last the attack upon them cut the leash that held the dogs of war, the Filipinos became aware of the fact that their mouths were full of teeth.

THE CHINESE CASES.

The decision of the Treasury department, under the advice of the Attorney General, in the Chinese cases, is an excellent instance of doing right and being just when laws are obscure, and can fairly be interpreted in different ways. In the haste of drawing the annexation act, obscure language was used. This language has been construed so as to prevent an outrage upon the Chinese, and avoid a breach of faith by our government. While the Treasury department sustains Chief Justice Judd's conclusions, it does not follow his reasoning closely. At the same time its own reasoning does not seem to have any greater force.

Scores of the papers of the Mainland declare under flaring headlines that C. P. Huntington has made a political deal with Speaker Reed, of the House at Washington, to defeat the Nicaragua Canal Bill at this session. One detail asserted is that Huntington will deliver to Mr. Reed at the next National Republican convention 132 votes. This support would make the man from Maine a formidable candidate for the nomination against Mr. McKinley. The Speaker's ambition is well known, but he certainly must be credited with greater political sagacity than the publications alluded to would indicate.

THE SENATE'S RESOLUTION.

The Republicans in the Senate have kept their faith with Senator McHenry, in the compact between them which secured his vote for the treaty of Paris, and their votes for the declaration of an anti-expansion policy. The Senate declares in the McHenry resolution, which has been adopted by Republican votes, that it is not "intended to annex said (Philippine) islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States." It also defines the future policy of the United States, so far as the Senate may do so, which is simply to make the Filipinos behave themselves, and, when they have washed off the dirt of ignorance which lies deep over their political faces, and clothed themselves with the garments of good government, they will receive certificates of character and competency from Uncle Sam, and be permitted to have their own "machines" and "bosses" and adopt political platforms with false bottoms, like other communities in good and regular standing.

The adoption of this resolution by the Senate has an extremely important bearing on our own relation to the Federal government. Senator Spooner said on February 4th in one Senate debate that, "whether after Congress has passed an act for the government of that territory (the Philippines), it having become a part of the United States, this clause of the Constitution which requires duties, imposts and excises to be uniform, would preclude us from passing a tariff against importations from that archipelago seems to me to be a close question."

It is not assuring to be told by any Senator, especially one who is a Republican, that the proposition as he states it, is a "close" question. Hawaii is only a territory, and may remain so for an indefinite period. If her relations to the Federal system of government, especially that relation which deeply involves our prosperity, are to be subjected to the unstable legislation of Congress, the peace and comfort which we seek for is not at hand.

But even if Senator Spooner calls this relation a "close question," it is evident that he has yet no convictions on the subject, nor has he apparently considered it.

The McHenry resolution is, however, a clear declaration that, although the Philippines have been ceded to the United States they have not been annexed, and will not be. The Senate declares that cession does not mean annexation. If, therefore, there has been no annexation, the Constitution and laws of the United States do not cover these islands, and there can be no fear that free sugar and free tobacco from these islands will compete with the American products.

In this aspect of the case, the resolution may involve far reaching consequences for the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico cease to be a menace to the sugar and tobacco industries of the Mainland, and they cease, as well, to be a menace to our own industry. The relations of the territories, New Mexico, Alaska, Oklahoma and Hawaii, become purely speculative questions, because the conquered lands are now not to be regarded as territories which are within the reach of the Congressional arm.

Senator McHenry in protecting the sugar interests of Louisiana has apparently checked for a time at least, the march of merely physical and political expansion. In doing so he has saved Hawaii from much peril. In protecting his own constituents, he has also protected us.

The short sighted people here, who have little stake in these islands, and wildly shout for indiscriminate political expansion, may denounce McHenry, and the Republicans who have assented to his demands. But his action and their concurrence will now avoid any attempt to class Hawaii as a portion of the United States that may be discriminated against in the imposition of tariffs.

At the same time moral expansion, the highest and best view of true expansion, is not checked for a moment. The resolution clearly recognizes the right of the United States to do the very best political missionary work in the conquered lands. It enforces the idea that the United States has the moral right to make their ignorant and degraded neighbors better than they have been, for the good of all men.

Nor, is there any moral principle which forbids the Americans from making a little money out of the transaction, as the good deacon did, when he built a church, and incidentally raised the price of his adjoining land.

STREET NAMES.

Several years ago, the Legislature passed a law in these words: "Upon the corners of all streets in Honolulu, Hilo, Waikuku and Lahaina, the street names shall be placed in conspicuous positions, at least three and a half feet above the street grade." The Minister of the Interior was re-

quired by the law to provide these street names signs.

The need of these signs has been urgent for several years. Visitors have frequently been annoyed and embarrassed because they could not distinguish the streets. Many have been forced to the expense of using cabbages in order to be directed by hackmen. Even residents have often been delayed in searching for streets, with which they were not familiar. In fact, the want of street direction has been an unjustifiable annoyance for some years. The Minister of the Interior, for some reason, has permitted this general annoyance to exist, without any reasonable excuse for it. If he had been called upon personally to reply to all the proper inquiries of officers and soldiers for street direction, during the last year, his time would have been filled in making replies.

It is now reported that an effort will be made to put up these names. If it is to be done, the signs should be designed so as not to disfigure the streets. There are several ways of constructing them. It is quite probable that some of the readers of the Advertiser could make valuable suggestions on the subject.

THE PASSING HOUR.

The prosecution does not seem to be making many three base hits in the Circuit Court these days.

The local Chinese would be justified in getting out a second edition of Koon on the strength of the good news from Washington.

The public cannot but be grateful to the Bishop Estate for adding materially in the opening of at least one Honolulu street this year.

Strange to say, the Military Committee of the Houses of Congress have not called in as a councillor on the Army Bill the great Gen. Barbor.

Pretty soon it will be necessary for promoters of new plantations to require that applications for stock shall be submitted by letter, accompanied by a certified check.

Perhaps it is Tom Reed's job that Mr. Cleveland wants. The Speakership of the House seems at this time to be a position equal in importance and power to the presidency.

There is the fullest justice in the plea for that promised fire station for the Plains. With the known fact that the money is available, the delay in starting on the work is inexplicable.

All here who enjoyed the privilege of acquaintance with Dan O'Connell will regret deeply his untimely death. Mr. O'Connell, the King of Munster, was one of the men who adds joy to the life of his neighbor.

Those big new steamers owned in Japan and floating the sunburst and plying between San Francisco and the Orient, via Honolulu, are showing the speed that presages Atlantic time for the Pacific earlier than many will expect.

Gen. Miles has too much age to think less of himself after his arraignment than before. That European trip rather spoiled Gen. Miles. In the old days of Indian chasing in the West and South he did not think himself so much superior to ordinary mortals.

Aguinaldo has misunderstood that American expression "smoking out." He fired Manila, but will in the end get fired himself. Aguinaldo should send in his rates for being a patriot and perhaps then he and some of the intense expansionists can strike a bargain.

There is a whole lot of what is sometimes called "jolly" in the Pope's letter to Cardinal Gibbons. Leo XIII's big writing just before this was an appeal to all church people to return to the fold, but the rush was not of such magnitude as to earn first page place in the papers.

The Thirteenth Minnesota boys were restless because they were held in the City of Manila as the Provost Guard, while other commands were out on the firing line. The gallant boys of the crack Thirteenth have had the firing line brought to them and they handled it magnificently.

Dr. Raffel, President of the Apia Municipal Council, who was here on the Alameda en route to Germany, talked or rather refused to say anything just like a diplomat who had been requested to return to headquarters and explain a few things.

The Advertiser feels that it did an injustice to British Commissioner Kenny and perhaps inadvertently threw cold water on the Great Alliance by omitting to state that at the Cricket Club surprise party Mr. Kenny made the statement that had played base ball and liked the game.

Without any show or suggestion of paternalism, without any hanging up of subsidy prizes, the United States

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Permanently Cures

Scrofula,

which is one of the worst afflictions of the human race, and comes from impure blood.

Salt Rheum,

a torment to the flesh, a disfigurement to the body, and a drain on the system, also due to vitiated blood.

Pimples,

which so disfigure the skin, and make the human face divine anything but a thing of beauty, but which are Nature's advertisement of foul blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills

Set harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Government itself is doing immense work in increasing the trade of the Pacific. For once the State is not at the mercy of the common carriers, but calmly provides its own means of transportation and maintains and operates the same.

There has been enough talk within even this blushing young year on the subject of Greater Harbor for Honolulu to measure up with the speeches for two sessions of Congress; but it may be observed even without ascending to the watchtowers, that nothing is being done.

Wise will be Hilo to open, extend and rearrange streets before the land in question reaches the value of say similarly situated property in Honolulu. There is one thing in this connection, however, that is too infrequently noticed. This is that very often property holders who are greatly benefitted by the widening or opening of a thoroughfare are extremely selfish in the demands for damages.

It is a pleasure to give a sketch of the career of Gen. Russell A. Alger, as it was to give a pleasant description of Gen. C. P. Egan. It may often be wondered if those who so relentlessly hound public men at times are capable of the least charity of thought. There is always to the credit of men like Egan and Miles that they have taken life earnestly, have been honest and high-minded and have reached position by industry and application.

W. J. Kenny, the retiring British Commissioner, is the favorite here not only of the large and representative membership of the Honolulu Cricket Club. The gentleman is exceedingly well liked by all with whom he has come in contact. Trained in the foreign service, he has always been alert at his duties and socially he has swarmed his home with friends and has been the welcome guest everywhere in Honolulu.

The American papers published in Manila are not precisely creditable to the invaders, who rank high in personal intelligence and home associations. In each of the Manila papers received here there is evidence that they rather depend on the patronage of Slasher Beer which made Willrunkee famous. The beer is likely all right, but the papers are all wrong in having the brewery agents for partners. One paper has as a supplement or special a price list of a liquor house.

Honolulu will miss Mr. Kunst, the Vladovostok merchant who has spent much of his time here during the past few years. He has been a favorite generally says that he has been treated kindly and certainly has reciprocated in entertainment of friends and acquaintances. He is a true friend of Hawaii. Mr. Kunst is to be congratulated upon coming into possession of Vaillima, but there are many who predict that he will think after all that there is no place like Honolulu for a vacation.

TWENTY VISTORS.

C. J. Blanchard Here With Another "Times" Party.

The second excursion party of the Minneapolis Times arrived by the Garonne yesterday morning. The party is in charge of Mr. C. J. Blanchard, the representative of the Times. Mr. Blanchard is thoroughly acquainted with points of interest in the Islands. He will show all the excursionists the notable places. Among the party are Col. Q. Edwin Dudley, United States Consul at Vancouver; Dr. W. Junkins, a physician from New Hampshire; S. Fulmer, superintendent of the Berlin Iron Bridge Co. who intends to build some bridges on these islands; William J. Mooney, a banker from North Dakota; F. Kohlers, a Minneapolis manufacturer, and Wm. Fink, a brewer of the same place.

One proposal is to pump the coal out of the Edward O'Brien with the Government dredger.

LIKED HAWAII.

Los Angeles Party Well Pleased with a Visit to the Islands. (Los Angeles Times Feb. 18.)

"The Hawaiians, at least those of the better class, are beginning to like Uncle Sam's form of government," said Dr. F. K. Ainsworth yesterday. Having suffered from a severe attack of typhoid fever the doctor went to Honolulu about a month ago to recuperate. He was one of the party that included Mr. and Mrs. Nat Wilshire and C. W. Porter. The party returned last week, and Dr. Ainsworth has resumed his practice. The doctor, however, is still far from well.

"Yes," he said, "I think the trip did me good. The climate of Honolulu is perfect. We drove out nearly every day while we were there. We were in the islands in January, you know, and we went in swimming many times. The water was comfortably warm. The better class of the people are now well satisfied with annexation. I had a long talk with Sam Parker, one of the wealthiest of the native citizens, and he assured me that the better classes had changed their minds in regard to the value of a republican form of government since President Dole has been in the executive office. We were on the island only twelve days.

"While there we stayed at the Royal Hawaiian. That is the best place of public entertainment on the islands. It is conducted on an entirely different plan from that adopted in the hotels of this country. The Royal Hawaiian consists of many cottages that are surrounded with beautiful grounds. We occupied one of the cottages, and I greatly enjoyed the surroundings."

THEN IT WENT ON ALL RIGHT.

The writer of the letter which I am going to copy for you in a moment has a complaint to make. Rather, perhaps, a complaint to place on record, as the reason for it is passed away for the present and she hopes—and we hope with her—that it may not return. The complaint does not refer to any relative, friend, or foe, but to her own heart. It did not work well. It was weak, and for a long time she was unable to find means to make it do better. Which was a serious matter, inasmuch as the vigor of the circulation of the blood always depends upon the force wherewith the heart drives it.

Still, it seems to me we ought to be a bit indulgent towards the heart in view of the labor it has to perform. Remember that it never takes a full minute's rest at one time, night or day, from the instant it begins at your birth until, like a muffled drum, it stops for good and all—life's funeral march to the grave being over. During all this while, ten years or a hundred, the heart has got to keep on pumping blood through your body at the rate of from 120 strokes a minute in childhood to 50 or 60 in old age. If you happen to have a mechanical turn of mind it may interest you to figure out how much this stands for in units of horse-power for a given case and time. If not, you can take my word for it that, merely as a machine, the heart deserves your respect. So long as it goes ahead steadily, up hill and down dale, hammering away softly but strongly, you haven't a word to say for or against it; but when it begins to get weak, maybe skipping a stitch now and then, you call in the doctor, who puts the tip of his finger just below the base of your left thumb, looks wise and solemn (as befits the occasion), and says, "Ah, yes, yes; I see, I see." But what does he see? He doesn't tell you that; he leaves medicine, and mentions when he will look in again.

But as to the letter I spoke of. "For many years," the lady says, "I suffered from indigestion and weak heart. Very little exertion made me feel weary and tired. Cold, clammy sweats broke over me. I had a poor appetite, and after meals an aching pain at the chest and a miserable sinking feeling at the stomach. I had also much pain at the left side, and my heart would flutter so as to frighten me. At length I became so weak I was barely able to get about, being no longer able to do my housework."

"Owing to the trouble at my heart I obtained no proper rest at night, and often walked about my bedroom at night. Many times these attacks were so bad I thought I was dying. During the day a sense of suffocation sometimes came upon me and I was obliged to go to the door for fresh air."

"Year after year I suffered like this: now a little better, now as bad as I could be. In November, 1887, while on a visit to Croydon, my son-in-law persuaded me to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. He got me a bottle, and after taking it I experienced great relief. The pain at my heart was easier, and I felt better as a whole. I could eat well and the food agreed with me."

"I now felt encouraged to continue using this remedy. Soon I was in better health than for years, the heart trouble having disappeared altogether. Since that time when I feel anything ailing me a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup never fail to give the desired relief. I have told many persons of the benefit I have derived from it, and hereby consent to your publishing this statement should you wish to do so."—(Signed) (Mrs.) William Harrington, near Wicford Hill, Clare, Suffolk, November 12th, 1887.

Now what ailed Mrs. Harrington's heart? Why precisely the same things that ailed her lungs, her nerves and her muscles—weakness. Therein she is right. It was a weak heart but not a diseased heart. The heart is a muscle, and (seeing the prodigious lot of work it has to do) necessarily a strong, active muscle. But it will not work without pay any more than you or I will. With all the rest of the body it has got to be sustained and strengthened by food. Here we have the point then. The lady was afflicted with chronic indigestion. For this reason her whole body grew weak—the heart, of course, with other parts of the engine. Hence all the symptoms she names. Her immense all-round weakness and puller-down is that same old dyspepsia. When Mother Seigel's Syrup made the digestion of plenty of food possible, the heart went on all right, like a newly-wound clock.